

Misbranding of Admirine was alleged for the reason that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects, appearing on the bottle and carton labels, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was effective as a body builder, blood medicine, and restorative tonic; effective to stimulate the liver and kidneys to action, purify the blood, destroy malaria, stop chills and fever and restore vitality to the weakened body; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for tired feeling, sluggish liver, dizziness, belching of gas, sour stomach, weakness, indigestion, foul breath, coated tongue, nervousness, sallow skin, chronic chills or ordinary chills, periodical fevers, and the different forms of blood troubles that are caused by malaria poisoning; and effective as a tonic for the blood and general system.

Misbranding of the Mi-Cro-Line was alleged for the further reason that the statement, "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, No. 1842", borne on the carton, was false and misleading, in that the statement represented that the article was guaranteed by the United States Government, whereas it was not guaranteed by the United States Government.

On February 14, 1934, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$300 and a sentence of 1 day in jail.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22309. Misbranding of Thersol. U. S. v. 18 Bottles of Thersol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 30026. Sample no. 4614-A.)

Examination of a sample of Thersol showed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On April 7, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 18 bottles of Thersol at Plymouth, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 26, 1932, by the Thersol Corporation, from Detroit, Mich., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of a solution in water of calcium, sodium, potassium, and magnesium chlorides.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that its labeling contained false and fraudulent statements regarding its curative or therapeutic effects in rheumatism, neuritis, arthritis, myositis, muscular rheumatism, inflammatory rheumatism, chronic rheumatism, pains in the back, nervous breakdown, atrophic arthritis, hypertrophic arthritis, lumbago, high blood pressure, fluttering of the heart, restoring the balance between acidity and alkalinity so that the organs of the body may function in their normal capacity, preventing acidosis, purifying the blood, revitalizing tissue, driving out of the system excessive uric acid deposits and restoring strength.

On February 15, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22310. Misbranding of St. Joseph Moroline Petroleum Jelly. U. S. v. 1,399 Dozen Jars of St. Joseph Moroline Petroleum Jelly. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 32393. Sample nos. 66181-A to 66186-A, incl.)

This case involved shipments of various sized jars of petroleum jelly, the labels of which bore unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims. Sample jars taken from each of the sizes were found to contain less than the weight declared on the label.

On March 21, 1934, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 1,399 dozen jars of St. Joseph Moroline Petroleum Jelly at Brooklyn, N.Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on various dates subsequent to August 25, 1933, by the Plough Sales Corporation, from Memphis, Tenn., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "No. 2 Size Contents 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ Fl. Ozs. [or "No. 6

Size Contents 5½ Fl. Ozs.", "No. 8 Size Contents 7 Fl. Ozs.", "16 Fl. Ounces.", or "No. 4 Size Contents 3¼ Fl. Ozs." A product of St. Joseph Laboratories, New York-Memphis U. S. A."

Analyses of samples of the article by this Department showed that it consisted of petrolatum.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements on the various labels were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the prospective purchaser, since the jars contained less than the declared quantity: "Contents 1¾ Fl. Ozs."; "Contents 5½ Fl. Ozs."; "Contents 7 Fl. Ozs."; "16 Fl. Ounces."; "Contents 3¼ Fl. Ozs."

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent: (No. 2 and No. 8 sizes) "A soothing dressing for * * * wounds, sores, * * * piles, etc. Used for sore throat, coughs"; (No. 6, 16-ounce, and No. 4 sizes) "A household remedy for * * * sores, * * * dressing for wounds * * * piles, etc. Used internally it will relieve sore throat, coughs."

On March 28, 1934, the Plough Sales Corporation, Memphis, Tenn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$500, conditioned that it be relabeled so that it comply with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act and all other laws.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22311. Misbranding of Red Heart Blood Tabs. U. S. v. 9 Bottles of Red Heart Blood Tabs. Default decree of destruction. (F. & D. no. 31089. Sample no. 42494-A.)

Examination of the drug product involved in this case showed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On or about September 14, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine bottles of Red Heart Blood Tabs at Huntington, W. Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about April 17, 1933, by the Reese Chemical Co., from Cleveland, Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of iron carbonate, zinc phosphide, calcium carbonate, and extracts of plant drugs including nux vomica and a laxative drug.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: "Red Heart Blood Tabs, Use Red Heart Blood Tabs when you need a tonic or feel a lack of ambition, Red Heart Blood Tabs, a powerful nerve and blood tonic, vim, ambition, zip, strength, punch, fight, energy, youth, pep, system tonic for men and women, aids in stimulating self-confidence, makes you feel healthier and stronger. If you are run down and nervous Blood Tabs will tone your system and aid in bringing back your health and strength."

On March 12, 1934, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded and ordering its destruction by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

22312. Misbranding of Williams' S. L. K. Formula. U. S. v. 28 Bottles of Williams' S. L. K. Formula. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31195. Sample no. 41612-A.)

Examination of the drug product involved in this case showed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling. The label of the article failed to bear a correct declaration of the quantity of alcohol present.

On September 30, 1933, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 28 bottles of Williams' S. L. K. Formula at Little Rock, Ark., alleging that the article had been shipped